setting up of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and provides the framework for setting up of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

Power Crisis in Delhi

3138. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the current power crisis in the capital; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total requirement of the capital and that it is actually receiving;

(c) whether he was recently stated that "the power crisis in the capital is not the Centre's problem and if the Delhi Vidyut Board authorities fail to distribute power properly in Delhi, Government cannot be held responsible for it";

(d) whether Delhi Vidyut Board authorities stated that it is not getting uninterrupted supply;

(e) if answers to parts (a) and (b) be are in affirmative for how long the Delhites would continue suffering during current summer; and

(f) whether any emergency measures are proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) The details of the actual power supply position in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the month of June 1998 are given below:

	Energy (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)
	June, 98	June, 98
Requirement	1485	2605
Availability	1439	2255
Shortage	46	350
(%) Shortage	3.1	13.4

Supply and distribution of power in a State is the responsibility of the State Electricity Board/State Government.

Shortage and poor quality of power in Delhi has been due to the following reasons;

(i) Poor generation at Delhi Vidyut Board's own generating power stations.

(ii) Low voltage in the Delhi Vidyut Board's system due to inadequate installation of shunt capacitors.

(iii) Limitation of the existing transmission and distribution system in Delhi.

(iv) Frequent breakdowns in transmission and distribution system of Delhi Vidyut Board.

(v) There have been some incidents of interruption of power supply due to operation of under frequency relays, caused due to overdrawal by some States. However, such interruption on account of low frequency are for short duration only.

(e) and (f) The following measures have been taken to improve power supply in Delhi;

(i) In order to improve the voltage profile, POWERGRID is assisting DVB in installation of shunt capacitors. 150 MVAR capacitors have already been commissioned by POWERGRID upto 8th July, 1998. POWERGRID has also agreed to install additional 400 MVAR capacitors in Delhi during 1998-99.

(ii) In view of the high demand in the Northern Region, Bhakra Beas Management Board is maintaining an additional 150 MW generation at their hydro stations.

(iii) The total generation of Delhi Vidyut Board from their own generation is about 260 MW at present, against the expected level of 375 MW to 400 MW. A team from Central Electricity Authority/National Thermal Power Corporation visited IP Station and has given suggestions for improving generation level at IP Station.

(iv) Delhi has been given power in excess of its schedule of entitlement from the Northern Grid.

(v) Delhi Government/Delhi Vidyut Board have been advanced to enhance their generation capacity and take a systematic and scientific approach towards privatisation of distribution.

Power projects held up due to non-linkage of Fuel

3139. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of power projects under different stages of implementation were held up due to non-linkage of fuel; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are planning to remove this major constraint to enable the developers to complete the projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No. Sir. The implementation of the project is taken up only after all necessary inputs/ clearances are tied up. Fuel linkages are accorded by the concerned agencies taking into account the availability of fuels, technical and financial feasibility and other related factors.

(b) However, as per the recent modifications in the liquid fuel policy, the existing capacity limits would apply only to naphtha based power projects and States would be free to contract for new power projects based on Furnace Oil and non-traditional fuels like Condensate and Drimulsion.

Clearance procedure for Mini Power Projects

3140. DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power projects with financial involvement of less than Rs. 100 crores do not require clearance from the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have studied the impact of this decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) All the power projects of private generating companies costing up to Rs. 100 crores (in case of projects awarded through Memorandum of Understanding/ Letter of Intent, etc, route) and costing up to Rs. 1,000 crores (in case of projects awarded through competitive bidding) do not require techno-economic clearance (TEC) of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). This is in line with Government of India's policy to delegate more powers to the State Governments to clear their power projects expeditiously.

कहलगांव विद्युत संयंत्र की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

3141. **श्री जनार्दन यादव:** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कहलगांव विद्युत संयंत्र की प्रतिदिन कितनी बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता है;

(ख) क्या यह संयंत्र क्षमता के अनुरूप विद्युत उत्पादन कर रहा है; और

(ग) क्या यह बात सच है कि यह संयंत्र सिर्फ 20% विद्युत का उत्पादन कर रहा है, यदि हां, तो शेष 80% क्षमता का उपयोग न किए जाने के क्या कारण है?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री रंगराजन कुमारमंगलम): (क) कहलगांव विद्युत संयंत्र (4×210 मे०वा०) प्रतिदिन अधिकतम 20.16 मिलियन यूनिट का उत्पादन कर सकता है।

(ख) यह संयंत्र ग्रिड से विद्युत आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रचालन कर रहा है।

(ग) यह संयंत्र पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय विद्युत बोर्ड और पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र द्वारा प्रदान किए गए विद्युत उत्पादन कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रिड से विद्युत आवश्यकता के अनुसार 50% से अधिक संयंत्र भार अनुपात पर विद्युत उत्पादन करता रहा है।